

Quick Vocabulary

Lesson 1

convergent tending to move toward one point or approaching each other

earthquake causes vibrations in the ground that result from movement along breaks in Earth's lithosphere

epicenter location directly above the focus of an earthquake

fault break in Earth's lithosphere where one block of rock moves toward, away from, or past another

focus location where rocks first move along a fault and seismic waves originate

mantle Earth's interior below the crust and above the core

plate boundary where Earth's lithospheric plates move and interact with each other

primary wave P-wave; fastest-moving type of seismic wave; causes particles in the ground to move in a push-pull motion

secondary wave S-wave; causes particles in the ground to move side to side and up and down at right angles relative to the direction the wave travels

seismic wave travels as vibrations on and in Earth

seismogram graphical illustration of seismic waves

seismologist scientist who studies earthquakes

seismometer measures and records ground motion and the distance and direction seismic waves travel

surface wave causes particles in the ground to move up and down, similar to ocean waves

Quick Vocabulary

Lesson 2

cinder cone small, steep-sided volcano that erupts gas-rich, basaltic lava

composite volcano large, steep-sided volcano that results from explosive eruptions of andesitic and rhyolitic lavas along convergent plate boundaries

dissolve to cause to disperse or disappear

hot spot volcano that is not associated with a plate boundary

lava molten rock that erupts onto Earth's surface

magma molten rock below Earth's surface

shield volcano large volcano with gentle slopes of basaltic lava; located along divergent plate boundaries and oceanic hot spots

viscosity liquid's ability to flow

volcanic ash tiny particles of pulverized volcanic rock and glass

volcano vent in Earth's crust through which molten rock flows